Taiwanese Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology 56 (2017) 423–424

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Taiwanese Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology

journal homepage: www.tjog-online.com

Editorial

Outstanding research paper awards of the 2016 *Taiwanese Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*

In this August issue of the journal, we are glad to introduce the winners of the 2016 *Taiwanese Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology (TJOG) Outstanding Research Paper Award.* The awards were selected from among research papers published in the 2016 print issues of the TJOG. The 2016 TJOG Outstanding Research Paper Golden Award winner is Dr. Hwang, for his excellent research paper entitled "Dose-finding study of Leuplin depot for prevention of premature luteinizing hormone surge during controlled ovarian stimulation: a pilot study in intrauterine insemination treatment" [1]. The 2016 TJOG Outstanding Research Paper Silver Award winner is Dr. Sun, for his research paper entitled "Changes in mitochondrial DNA copy number and extracellular matrix (ECM) proteins in the uterosacral ligaments of premenopausal women with pelvic organ prolapse" [2]. Both winners received their honors at the *Annual Meeting of the Taiwan Association of Obstetrics and Gynecology* on March 18 and 19, 2016, held in Taipei, Taiwan.

The golden award-winning research article was published in the April 2016 issue. The authors pioneered to investigate the minimal dosage of gonadotropin-releasing hormone agonist (GnRH agonist) needed for prevention of premature luteinizing hormone (LH) surge in controlled ovarian stimulation (COS) [1]. The authors used a sequential reduction method to investigate the minimal dosage of GnRH agonist and found that the use of 1/4 dose of GnRH agonist in COS could achieve this goal, since this dosage could totally avoid the premature LH surge and also significantly decreased the amount of human menopausal gonadotropin and shortened the days for COS [1]. By contrast, although the use of the 1/5 dose GnRH agonist was acceptable, the risk of premature LH surge was 6%. Taken together, the authors recommended that most cost-effective treatment protocol for COS was the use of 1/4 standard dose of GnRH agonist [1].

The silver award-winning research article by Dr. Mou-Jong Sun was published in the February 2016 issue [2]. The research addressed one of the most important issues about aging women population-pelvic organ prolapse. As shown above, pelvic organ prolapse is often found in aging women; however, it sometimes occurs in premenopausal women and they are young. Pelvic organ prolapse not only affects their working ability but also compromises the quality of life, including sexual activity [3,4]. Therefore, it is welcome that authors are interested in the study for young women with pelvic organ prolapse. In the current study [2], authors confirmed the well-known factors for pelvic organ prolapse. Some were significant, including higher body mass index, and extremely high body mass index ($p < 0.05$); and some did not reach the statistical significance, such as higher parity ($p = 0.06$) [2]. In addition to the well-known above-mentioned factors, authors also found that the hereditary factors and/or compensation systems of the human bodies contributed to the pathophysiology of pelvic organ prolapse [2]. When trauma occurs, in spite of which reasons are, tissue-remodeling systems (repair process) will be activated. These involve many, including energy, and enrollment of cells, tissues, and cytokines and growth factors. Authors found that these younger women with pelvic organ prolapse had an unusual higher copy number of mitochondrial DNA and higher expression of collage type III alpha 1 in their utero-sacral ligaments than those without pelvic organ prolapse did (3259 vs. 2429, and 2.69 vs. 1.13, respectively) [2]. In theory, the recruitment of the above-mentioned procedure is needed and may be beneficial in the recovery. However, the results are not. All suggest that not only under-(inadequate) but also over-activation (too much) of defense systems or tissue-repairing systems of human bodies are not beneficial in body health. In fact, there are many pathophysiological diseases, including cardiovascular diseases, found as the results of over-activation [5,6]. That is to say, unsuccessful compensation may make diseases worse. The above-mentioned phenomenon and/or observation sometimes resulted in confusion of our understanding, especially when we performed some studies about the molecules and physiological changes. For example, our previous studies had shown that the expression of α2,3-sialyltransferese might be down-regulated in the development of squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix [7]; however, when these patients had a disseminated disease, for example, presence of pelvic lymph node metastases, the expression of α2,3-sialyltransferese might be up-regulated [8]. By different-type of cancers, for example, epithelial ovarian cancer and breast cancer, the expression of α2,3-sialyltransferese is always higher, and the higher expression of α2,3-sialyltransferese is and the more severe diseases are [9–11]. All pointed that it is not easy to use one of "cutting" point to evaluate the entire disease status.

We are also happy to introduce another winner of the best paper award of Professor Lee Tzu-Yao's Foundation for Reproductive Medicine, and this honor is also given to Dr. Huai-Ling Wang, and the title of this winner is "A patient friendly corifollitropin alfa protocol without routine pituitary suppression in normal responders", which investigated that combining an adequate hormone monitoring system with individualized and timely GnRH antagonist regimen in the corifollitropin alfa cycle could also prevent the premature LH surge [12]. This article also echoed Dr. Hwang's report

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tjog.2017.06.001

[1], the cost-effective and much more friendly regimen of assisted reproductive technology could be attempted if some modifications could be applied in the current infertility treatment, in spite of the well-known "standard protocol" was available in the literature [13]. Sometimes, the recommendation based on Western countries might not be fitting to the population in our country. As shown by Dr. Wang [12], the routine GnRH antagonist administration is not required in the corifollitropin-alfa cycles using a flexible and hormone-depended antagonist regimen.

Finally, as an Editor-in-Chief and a Deputy Editor, we are pleased to congratulate all of our award-winning doctors on their winning of the *Outstanding Research Article Award* in *TJOG* and *Lee Tzu-Yao's Foundation for Reproductive Medicine*. We believe that the authors' or readers' continuing interest and contribution will further increase the impact of the *TJOG* on women's health [14,15].

Conflicts of interest

Both authors declare no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgements

Supported by grants from the Ministry of Science and Technology, Executive Yuan (MOST 103-2314-B-010 -043 -MY3 to P.-H. Wang and MOST-103-2314-B-195-010 and MOST-104-2314-B-195-009 to C.-P. Chen), Taipei Veterans General Hospital (V106C-129; V106D23-001-MY2-1; and V106A-012 to P.-H. Wang) and Mackay Memorial Hospital (MMH-E-105-04 to C.-P. Chen).

References

[1] Chen HJ, Lin YH, Huang MZ, Seow KM, Huang LW, Hsieh BC, et al. Dose-finding study of Leuplin depot for prevention of premature luteinizing hormone surge during controlled ovarian stimulation: a pilot study in intrauterine insemination treatment. Taiwan J Obstet Gynecol 2016;55:235–8.
[2] Sun MJ, Cheng YS, Sun R, Cheng WL, Liu CS. Changes in mitochondrial DNA copy number and extracellular matrix (ECM) proteins in the uterosacral ligaments of premenopausal women with pelvic organ prolapse. Taiwan J Obstet Gynecol 2016;55:9–15.
[3] Wang PH, Ho CH, Chen YJ, Horng HC, Chang YH, Chao HT, et al. Highlights from the 2015 annual meeting and first international congress of the Taiwan association of Gynecology. Taiwan J Obstet Gynecol 2015;54:803–5.
[4] Chang CP, Chang WH, Hsu YM, Chen YJ, Wen KC, Chao KC, et al. Comparison of single-incision mini-slings (Ajust) and standard transobturator midurethral slings (Align) in the management of female stress urinary incontinence: a 1-year follow-up. Taiwan J Obstet Gynecol 2015;54:726–30.
[5] Tsui KH, Li HY, Cheng JT, Sung YJ, Liou WS, Wang PH, et al. The role of nitric oxide in the outgrowth of trophoblast cells on human umbilical vein endothelial cells. Taiwan J Obstet Gynecol 2015;54:227–31.
[6] Huang BS, Lee WL, Wang PH. The slowing down of renal deterioration but acceleration of cardiac hypertrophy: is estrogen receptor α a hero or villain? Am J Physiol Ren Physiol 2014;307:F1352–4.
[7] Wang PH, Li YF, Juang CM, Lee YR, Chao HT, Tsai YC, Yuan CC. Altered mRNA expression of sialyltransferase in squamous cell carcinomas of the cervix. Gynecol Oncol 2001;83:121–7.
[8] Wang PH, Li YF, Juang CM, Lee YR, Chao HT, Ng HT, et al. Expression of sialyltransferase family members in cervix squamous cell carcinoma correlates with lymph node metastasis. Gynecol Oncol 2002;86:45–52.
[9] Wen KC, Sung PL, Hsieh SL, Chou YT, Lee KS, Wu CW, Wang PH. α2,3-Sialyltransferese type I regulates migration and peritoneal dissemination of ovarian cancer cells. Oncotarget 2017;8:29013–27.
[10] Wang PH, Lee WL, Juang CM, Yang YH, Lo WH, Lai CR, et al. Altered mRNA expressions of sialyltransferases in ovarian cancers. Gynecol Oncol 2005;99:631–9.
[11] Hsu CC, Lin TW, Chang WW, Wu CY, Lo WH, Wang PH, Tsai YC. Soyasaponin-I modified invasive behavior of cancer by changing cell surface sialic acids. Gynecol Oncol 2005;96:415–22.
[12] Wang HL, Lai HH, Chuang TH, Shih YW, Huang SC, Lee MJ, Chen SU. A patient friendly corifollitropin alfa protocol without routine pituitary suppression in normal responders. PLoS One 2016;11, e0154123.
[13] Bahadur G, Woodward B, Homburg R, Al-Habib A, Muneer A. Pitfalls of NICE recommendations on fertility treatment. BMJ 2017;356. j751.
[14] Wang PH, Chen CP. Authors' responsibility is critical for journal. Taiwan J Obstet Gynecol 2015;54:633–4.
[15] Wang PH, Chen CP. Readers' comment is important for the journal. Taiwan J Obstet Gynecol 2015;54:111.

Peng-Hui Wang, MD, PhD, Professor, Deputy Editor*
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, National Yang-Ming University School of Medicine, Taipei, Taiwan

Institute of Clinical Medicine, National Yang-Ming University School of Medicine, Taipei, Taiwan

Department of Medical Research, China Medical University Hospital, Taichung, Taiwan

Chih-Ping Chen, MD, Professor, Editor-in-Chief
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, National Yang-Ming University School of Medicine, Taipei, Taiwan

Institute of Clinical and Community Health Nursing, National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Mackay Memorial Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan

Department of Medical Research, Mackay Memorial Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan, ROC

Department of Biotechnology, Asia University, Taichung, Taiwan

School of Chinese Medicine, College of Chinese Medicine, China Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan

* Corresponding author. Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Taipei Veterans General Hospital, National Yang-Ming University School of Medicine, 201, Section 2, Shih-Pai Road, Taipei, Taiwan.
E-mail addresses: phwang@vghtpe.gov.tw, pongpongwang@gmail.com (P.-H. Wang).